

SUBJECT:- REPORT ON THE ARMY MEDICAL STORE, SHAUKIWAN.
-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-

To :- The Officer Commanding,
Military Hospital,
Bowen Road,
Hongkong.

From :- Corporal N.J. Leath, R.A.M.C.
No. 7262538

Sir,

At about 7.00 a.m. on the morning of the 19th December, 1941, just as the detachment were about to sit down for breakfast, Private R. Reid, R.A.M.C., who was on sentry duty from 6.00 a.m. to 8.00 a.m., came down to the Dining Hall and reported to Q.M.S. Buchan, M.M., R.A.M.C., that the building was surrounded by Japanese troops. Captain Banfell, R.C.A.M.C., Q.M.S. Buchan, Sgt. Watt and myself proceeded to the first floor of the building. Here we saw that Private Reid's statement had been perfectly correct and that Japanese troops were all around us, although at this stage none of them were making for the building. We all went back to the Dining Hall and Captain Banfell and Q.M.S. Buchan had a discussion on the subject and they then informed all the troops and the A.N.S., and St. John's Ambulance personnel that if the building were attacked, or looked as though it were likely to be attacked, the policy would be to surrender. Whilst these instructions were being given several of the personnel were keeping a look-out from the windows and one of them reported that a large number of Japanese were approaching the building with machine guns. A few moments later a banging was heard on the door and a lot of shouting in Japanese. Q.M.S. Buchan ordered Pte. Mohan to open the door. This order was carried out. We piled all our arms in the centre of the Dining Hall and went out of the building with our hands above our heads. We were greeted by about 100 Japanese troops, who shouted and prodded us into line. They then sent in a search party to see if any more people were left in the building. In the meantime one of the Japanese soldiers lay down in front of us with an automatic rifle on a tripod and 'ran it' around us. When the search party came back we were separated. The soldiers being pushed onto one side and the A.N.S. and St. John's Ambulance personnel onto the other. They then searched us and took all our belongings except watches, jewellery, etc. We were then instructed to take off our boots or shoes and tunics or shorts. We, the servicemen present, were then left with just a vest, trousers and socks. After doing a 'War Dance' the Japanese instructed us, by a wave of the hand, to march off onto the main road, this we did. Capt. Banfell remained behind. After proceeding up Island Road for about 200 yards we were halted, the ladies and nurses of the S.J.A.B. continued up the road, whilst the men were taken up a little path, which led into the hills. We carried on for about ten minutes and looking back we could see that they were taking all the females up to Lyemun Barracks. We were halted in a little valley about half a mile or so up the hillside. It was very well sheltered and could not be seen from the road. There were, I should estimate, about 1,000 Japanese troops present at this position. We were told to sit down and some Chinese civilians, who were with the troops, came down and removed our jewellery, i.e. finger rings, watches, etc. After remaining seated for a matter of several minutes we were ordered to get up and proceed down the hill. We eventually reached a small clearing on a level piece of ground which ran in a slight slope down to a nullah. We were halted and prodded into line facing the direction of the main road. This brought us facing away from the Japanese. We heard laughter from behind and then suddenly I heard a commotion and a loud moan from further down the line and looking along I saw that Sergeant E. Watt, R.A.M.C., had been bayoneted. He fell to the ground and was stabbed several times whilst lying there. I then felt a terrific hit on the back of the neck. The blow shot me into the air and spun me completely round and I fell to the ground face downwards. I lay in this position with blood pouring into my

eyes, ears and mouth, and then as my brain cleared I could hear firing close at hand, and also a great deal of moaning going on around me. I could also hear the Japanese talking and laughing quite close at hand.

To Sheet 2/.

They came over towards where I lay and I heard them loading, presumably, a revolver. There was a single shot fired and then a moan, which had been very close to me, ceased. The Japanese then moved away and I heard several shots fired at varying intervals and after each shot the moaning lessened. I lay still for some time and later when I ventured to lift up my head to look around I saw that all the troops had moved off but that four Japanese sentries remained behind to guard the spot. I noticed that Private Reid was lying across the bottom of my legs, and from his wounds it was obvious that he was dead. Private McFarquhar lay to the left of me and it was also obvious that he too was dead. I pushed myself clear from the obstruction around me and then rolled down the slope into the nullah. I lay here for several minutes quite exhausted. I also saw that Q.M.S., Buchan and Private Williams were lying in the nullah and from their wounds it was only too obvious that they too were dead. I then commenced to crawl down the nullah in the direction of the Medical Store. Water was running down the nullah and I was getting very wet and was also shivering a great deal. On the way down I passed a body lying in the nullah floor and after I had got a few feet past I heard a low whistle. I looked around and saw that it was Lieut. Thomas, H.K.V.D.C., (Field Ambulance), who had been attached to the Collecting Post in the same building as the Army Medical Store. He stated that he intended to stay where he was until nightfall and then try to get away. I told him that I did not intend to do the same but was all for getting down to the bottom of the hill as soon as possible and looking around whilst it was still light. I then carried on down the hill and after about half an hour I reached the part of the nullah which overlooked the store. I could see from here that the Japanese were in occupation of the building and so I moved further down and hid in an improvised shelter which had been built by the Salesian Father in residence as an air raid shelter. I remained here all night and on the following morning I crept out to have a look around. There were no Japanese in the actual vicinity of the store although a large number of cavalry were housed on the other side of Island Road. I made my way down to the football pitch which was situated behind the building and from here I proceeded to carefully approach the store. As I got closer I noticed that there were several Japanese in the kitchen. I decided that it was unsafe to remain near the store so I returned to the hills. As I passed the front of the store I noticed that several cars and lorries were parked in the compound. I decided that it was quite useless to attempt to gain an admittance to the building so commenced to move off up the hill with the object of eventually reaching Taikoo. I was now in a state of complete exhaustion; and was obliged to rest frequently. I carried on at a snails pace for several hours and then had to lie down for about half an hour or so. It was impossible to me to carry on any further. However, I eventually dragged myself to my feet and carried on. At about four o'clock in the evening I had reached the block of houses which overlook Taikoo Docks and Sugar Factory. I realized that it was physically impossible for me to carry on any further this day so I entered one of the houses and sat down on the floor for a while. These houses had all been smashed and looted, presumably by the Chinese; furniture was broken and burnt and strawn all over the place. I found that the settee of a suite of furniture had been left intact so I dragged this into an alcove of the room in which it stood. I sat down and found out that I had a fairly good view of the two paths which led up to the house. I fell fast asleep soon after I sat down. It was early next morning when I awoke and taking advantage of the dim light outside I went scouting for food and water, all the taps in the house had been smashed to pieces and the water turned off. I searched the houses in the vicinity but could find no food or water. There were a large number of dead bodies of troops, mainly Indian, and empty cartridge cases and field telephones. I then returned to the house and sat down again. After a short while I heard footsteps and voices below and looking down I saw that three Japanese were entering the

house via the kitchen, which was directly below where I was situated. As soon as I heard them coming up the stairs I quietly opened the window and climbed through and dropped the ten or so feet to the ground beneath. I crept round the side of the house and lay low in some bushes. I saw the Japanese emerge from the house and go off down the hillside again. I went back into the house to think things over. Less than half an hour later I again heard footsteps and voices and looking down I saw yet another four Japanese approaching the house. I repeated my performance of the time before and when they departed I returned to the house. I had by this time decided that it was stupid for me to remain in the main part of the house any longer.

...../Sheet No. 3.

I went down past the kitchen and into the basement. I stayed here for the rest of the day. By this time my wound was extremely painful and I was beginning to feel the pangs of hunger and thirst. I eventually fell asleep and slept right through until the next morning. I again went up onto the first floor and straight away bumped into three Chinese civilians. They spoke to me and appeared to be quite sympathetic until one of them asked me if I had any money. I replied that I had not but they did not appear to believe me. One of them then commenced to try to search me. I naturally resented this and pushed him away. He and one of his comrades then went outside the door and came back with a gardening fork each and commenced to rush at me. I staved them off with a piece of broken chair, but was eventually hit in the side by one of the forks, it did not penetrate into my flesh very deeply but it was sufficient to draw blood. This apparently satisfied them for they went off and appeared to be quite pleased with themselves. I went back into the basement again and remained there for the rest of the day. I found that in the front of the house there was a fountain and that the tap running into this contained water, although it was somewhat dirty. I drank about a pint and a few hours later I had terrible pains in the stomach. However, these pains went and I was more or less alright again. I remained in the house until the 26th of December, although I of course did not know that this was the date then. During this period I had nothing to drink only the pint of water which I have mentioned above and nothing whatsoever to eat. It was only on very rare occasions that I came up into the house for a look around. I might have mentioned earlier that when I first arrived at Taikoo the Japanese forces were landing at the Taikoo Sugar Factory Pier in large numbers and were proceeding along Kings Road and up Mount Parker Road and this of course meant that I was trapped in behind the Japanese lines with little or no chance of getting out. Thus my enforced stay in the vicinity. However on the evening of the 26th I decided that I could not go on any longer without some form of dressing for my wound or without water or food so I ventured out into the grounds once again. I had not gone more than a few yards when I met four Japanese walking towards me. They looked me over and grunted and pointed for me to go on down the pathway onto Kings Road. This I did, any moment expecting to get a shot from behind. I went on for about 25 yards and then looked around and was astonished and pleasantly surprised to find that the Japanese had disappeared from my view. I continued on down to the main road and then walked in the direction of Causeway Bay. I met several Japanese sentries and they just looked me over and pushed or prodded me on my way, mostly with the end of a rifle. After about half an hour I arrived at the North Point Internment Camp. Here a Japanese with a Red Cross Tennant in his hand led me into the camp. He sat me down on a chair and went away in search of someone. Meanwhile several European people, both male and female came up to me and led me into one of the huts. Two A.N.S., nurses commenced to attend to my wounds when a Mr. Stewart arrived on the scene and after informing me that he was ex-R.A.M.C., continued with the cleaning up and dressing of my wound. I was very well treated by these people and they lay me down on a camp bed after the dressing was finished and gave me a mugful of baked beans. Several members of the R.A.O.C., were already interned and they were most anxious to hear what had happened to me. A Japanese officer then came along and gave me a clean shirt and a pair of flannels and informed me that if I changed into these clean clothes he would attempt to get me admitted to either the Queen Mary Hospital or the French Convent Hospital. He said that he did not know if these hospitals were accepting military casualties and it would be better if I went in civilian

clothing. He gave me a chit of paper with Japanese written all over it and told me to show it to anyone who stopped me. I was then picked up and carried outside the gate and placed in a waiting car, which turned out to be the property of Dr. Solwyn Clarke. This gentleman himself came out and got in and we commenced our journey. We arrived at the French Hospital but it was full up so we proceeded from there to the Queen Mary Hospital and I was admitted into this hospital. I remained there until the January when Corporal Thompson, R.A.M.C., came from Bowen Road and brought me to the Military Hospital, Bowen Road. I was operated upon on the morning of the 6th January, 1942, and was discharged hospital on 26th March, 1942.

I am, Sir,

Your Obedient Servant.

N. J. Loath.

(Indorsed on Margin on each page)

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'D' REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-
COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945
BEFORE ME.

(SIGNED) A.A.A. HUNT, Captain Legal Staff.

Ex 1586A
Doc 5089D

香港英軍司令部所屬伍長エ・シー・リー / N. J. LEATH

一九四一年十二月十日朝午前七時頃ニ恰度分遣隊が朝食、卓ニ
着カントニ居タ時、午前六時カ午前八時迄、歩哨勤務ニツイテ
居タ英軍司令部附、アール・リード / R. REID / 一等兵がヤッテ来テ
英軍司令部 M. M. 所屬補給係軍曹ブッチャー / BUCHAN / ニ
建物が日本軍ニ包圍サレタト報告ニタ。亦十字軍司令部 / B. B. /
/ BANFELL / 大尉、補給係軍曹ブッチャー / BUCHAN / ハット / WATT /
軍曹及ビ私自身、建物ノ一階へ行ツテ見タ。此處ヲ私達ハ、
一等兵ノ報告が方ニ正確デアルト及ビ日本軍が私達ノ周圍ニ
居ルコトヲ知ツタ。此時迄未ダ日本兵ハトトニ建物ニ攻撃ニテ
来ルモノナカッタ。私達ハ皆食堂へ歸リバンフェル / BANFELL /
大尉トブッチャー / BUCHAN / 補給係軍曹トが此事ヲ話合ヒ
彼等ハ其ノ全軍及ビ A. N. S. 並ニセ・ト・ジ・ズ野戦病院
所屬員ニ対シテ、建物が襲撃サレルカ或ハ襲撃ホシコトニシタ
時ハ降服スル方針デアルト云フコトヲ告ゲタ。此等ノ命令が發セラ
レル間ニ数人、所員が窓カテ監視ヲ續ケ、其ノウチ一人が日本人
ノ多数が機関銃ヲ持ツテ建物へ近ヅイテ来ルト報告ニタ。スト
惣チヒドイアノ音がサレニ因テ日本語ノ大キナヤリヲ聞イタ。
補給係軍曹ブッチャー / BUCHAN / ハセハ / MOHAN / 一等兵
ニ戸ヲ開ケルコトヲ命ジタ。コノ命令が実行サレタ。私達ハ全部
食堂ノ中央ニ凡テ我々ノ武器ヲ積ミ重ネテ平ヲ頭ヨリ上ニ舉
ゲテ建物ノ外ニ出タ。私達ハ約百名ノ日本軍隊ニ出会ヒ彼
等ハ叫ビ突ツテ直線ニシタ。彼等ハ其ノ誰カ建物ノ中ニ

Doc 5089D.

残ッテ居ルカド力見ルニ搜索班ヲ送ツ。暫クニテ一人、日本兵
ガ面前デ自働ト銃ヲ三脚台ノ上ニ置キ私達ニ向テチコト
振リ廻シタ。搜索班ガ歸ツテ来ルト私達ハ引き離サシタ。兵ハ一
ノ側ニ押シツケテ陸軍看護婦團 / A. N. S. / トセント・ジョンス
野戰病院所屬員ハ他方ノ側ニ押シツケシタ。彼等ハ其シカラ私達
ヲ搜リ、時計、寶石等以外、私達、全所有物ヲ取上ゲタ。私達ハ其シカ
ヲ長靴式ハ短靴及ビ上衣ト短ズボヲ脱ケヤウニ命令サシタ。其処
ニテ私達兵隊ハ其シカラチヨキト長ズボト短靴下ガネテ
シタ。劍舞、チニカラ日本兵ハ手ヲ振ツテ主道路ノ方行進ス
ル様ニ命令シシタ。私達ハ實行シタ。バンフェル / BANFELL /
大尉ハ後ニ残ツタ。アイランド山路ノ方ヘ約二百碼行進
シテカラ私達ト止マシ、婦人トセント・ジョンス野戰病院ノ
看護婦達ハ更ニ其道路ヲ歩ムテ行ツタ。

其ノ間ニ男子ノ團ニ通ズル小路ヲ尋ツタ。十人許リ行ニ振リ
返ルト私達ハ彼等ガ全部ノ女子コマーニ兵舎へ連シテ行
クコトガワカッタ。私達ハ約半里許リ團腹ヲ上ツタトサト各、
中ニ停止サセシタ。其處ハ非常ニ良ク蔽ハシテ居テ道カラ見
ルコトが出来ナカッタ。私が數ヘテ見テ約四名、日本兵ガ此ノ場
所ニ居ル様ニ思ハタ。私達ハ腰ヲ下スヤウニ云ハシ、軍隊ニツ
イテイル支那普通人數名ガ下リテ来テ私達、寶石類、郎、
指輪、時計等ヲ取リ去ッタ。數分ノ間腰ヲ下シテカラ私達ハ
起テ上ツテ團ヲ下ル様命ヲ受ケタ。

No. 2

私達ハ偶々河床ノ緩カテ傾斜ヲミテ續イテ居ル平ラナ土
地ノ上ノ小サナ開墾地ニ到達シタ。私達ハ停止サセニ

Doc. 5089D.

し、大通、方向ニ面シテ整列サセシム。是ヲ私達、日本人ニ面
 子背ケルコトニナシタ。私達、後ヲ受テ、コト聞キ、其ノカニ
 急テニシテ私、列、遙カ下ノ方ニ竊キト大キナナキ聲ヲ聞
 見廻スト私、英軍軍醫部附 E. WATT 軍曹ガ銃劔ヲ
 刺サシタ、ヲ知シタ。彼、地面ニ倒シ、其處ニ横ニナシ、ナリ間
 數回刺サシタ。私、其ノカニ頭、後ニ恐ロシク毆打ヲ感
 シタ。一撃ヲ私、突飛バサレ完全ニケリ、廻リシ、私、顔ヲ
 下ニ向ケテ地面ニ倒シタ。私、其、場ヲ、眼、耳ナロニ血ニ一ホ
 ニナシテ倒シタ。其ノカニ頭ガ刺キリシト私、極ク近距離、
 射撃並ニ非常ニ多ク、ラメキガ私、周圍ノオコシテ居ル、ヲ
 聞イタ。私、又日本兵ガ極ク近クテ話シタリ、笑シタリシテ居ル
 ヲ聞イタ。彼等、私、横タハシテ居ル方向ニヤシテ來ニ、私
 ハ彼等ガ拳銃ニ數発シテ居ルヲ見イ音ヲ聞イタ。一發一銃
 聲ガ起リ、私、非常ニ近クテラメキ聲ガ止マタ。日本兵
 ハ其ノカニ立マシ、私、異ツタ間隔ニ數發撃タル、ヲ
 聞キ、撃タル度ニラメキ聲ガ弱クナリタ。私、尙暫ク、
 間シツト横タハシテイタ。驕ニ見廻ス爲ニ肩ヲ鼓シテ頭
 ヲ擧ゲタ時、私、軍隊全部ガ移動シテシテ、唯四人、
 日本兵先頭ガ其、場ヲ去ル爲ニ留リテ居ル、ヲ知シタ。
 私、リイド / REID / 一等兵ガ私、足部ニラメキ聲ニ横タハ
 シテ居ルニ見ガシマタ。數箇所、負傷ガ原因ニ彼ガ死ニシ
 タコトハ明瞭ニナリタ。アタ、マーカー / McFARQUHAR / 一等兵ハ
 私、左方ニ横タハリ、彼モ亦死ニシタコトハ同様ニ明瞭ニナリ
 タ。私ハ周圍ノ障礙物ヲ押シノケ、其ノカニ何床、方ニ傾斜

No. 3

Doc. 50897D.

地ヲ轉リ落テ。私ハ此處ニ舍カ盡キ數人同據リテ
テ見タ。私ハ亦「ブッ」／BUCHAN／通船係軍曹等
「ウィリアムズ」／WILLIAMS／共々同床ニ據リテ居ルヲ見
タ。彼等ハ負傷カニ彼等モ亦死ニシコトヲ餘リモ留
テアツタ。私ハ其ノカニ醫藥庫ノ近く同床ヲ置キ下ニコ
トラ開始シタ。

.....

然レモ此ノ二十六日、朝私ハ負傷ニ對スル何事カ豫
テ「ブ」亦木ト食物ヲ食フテ最早歩ヲ續キ「ブ」が出来
「ブ」私ハモラ一度廣域ニ出テ見タ。私ハ數人ヲ行カ「ブ」
ニ私ハ四人、日本兵が私ハ多く「ブ」テ其ノ「ブ」出會
彼等ハ私ヲ見下「ブ」「ブ」ニ私ハ「ブ」ロー「ブ」ス「ブ」
「ブ」下リテ行ク様ニ指サシタ。是ヲ私ハ實行シタが、一刻「ブ」
後カニ撃タ「ブ」コトヲ豫想シ「ブ」テ「ブ」シ「ブ」タ。私ハ二十
五碼行ツテカニ見廻シタ「ブ」日本兵が私ハ視界カニ消
失セタコトヲ知ツテ驚愕シ、且「ブ」「ブ」ニ驚カサシタ。私
ハ主道路ヲ下リ續ク、其ノカニ「ブ」ロー「ブ」「ブ」「ブ」向ニ歩
「ブ」行ツタ。私ハ數人、日本兵並前ニ出會ヒ、彼等ハ私
ヲ見「ブ」多「ブ」銃床ヲ道路上私ヲ押「ブ」「ブ」タリシタ。
約三十分後ニ私ハ「ブ」ロー「ブ」「ブ」「ブ」「ブ」收容所ニ到
達シタ。

No. 4

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To:- Officer Commanding,
Military Hospital,
Bowen Road,
HONGKONG.

Appendix. E.

From:- Sergeant T.C. Cunningham, R.A.M.C.,
No. 7262319

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'C' REFERRED
TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLO-
NEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN
THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945
BEFORE ME

(SIGNED) A.A.P. HUNT.

Captain Legal Staff.

Sir,

The staff attached to the Advanced Dressing Station, Wongneichong on the 18 December 1941, were in addition to myself.

Captain B. De. Barclay, R.A.M.C.

Private Evans, R.A.M.C.

Private Jones, R.A.M.C.

Driver Mapp, R.A.S.C.

Ten St. Johns Ambulance Brigade personnel. These latter were accommodated in the two adjoining Medical Shelters.

L/Corporal Linton, 1/Middlesex Regt. Brigade Clerk, slept in the A.D.S., at night.

An Indian Constable, attached to the Wongneichong Police Station, sustained facial and shrapnel wounds late in the evening. Captain Barclay arranged for him to sleep in one of the Medical Shelters as the Police Station was under fire.

In the afternoon Lieutenant Woodside, Royal Rifles of Canada, Brigade Intelligence Officer, told Captain Barclay that all the Brigade vehicles were immobilized by shell fire and suggested that Captain Barclay, knowing the local topography very well, stand by at the A.D.S., with his car as Brigadier Lawson would like to go around the posts.

At about 9.00 p.m. Lieutenant Woodside told us that the Japanese had landed on the Island. Captain Barclay telephoned Field Ambulance Headquarters and I think they suggested him to await local developments. A few hours later we were told that the Japanese had reached the Stubbs-Taihang Road Junction. From what I remember Captain Barclay phoned to Field Ambulance Headquarters and St. Alberts Hospital asking if we should remain at the A.D.S., I don't know what the gist of the messages were but I believe, on Lieutenant Woodside's request, we remained at the A.D.S., as we were in telephonic communication with Brigade Headquarters. We awaited there for a few hours until we found it impossible to escape. The Japanese had apparently suddenly surrounded our locality. It was now about 4 a.m. on 19 December. At day break we heard a party on the roof trying to force the ventilators open but they were unsuccessful. Later, after a series of explosions, we were able to see the St. Johns bearers with the Indian constable, all in some degree injured, come out of their shelters and surrender. Although the bearers were fully dressed, complete with Red Cross brassards, the Japanese killed everyone.

We awaited inside the building during the 19th and the morning of the 20th hoping for a possible counter attack by our forces, but from what we could hear the Japanese forces appeared to be everywhere. Several times they tried to enter, but beyond spraying the doors and windows with bullets, no determined effort was made. Captain Barclay during this time was rather worried about our position. Escape was proved impossible. He did not like surrendering, our rations were low, we had no apparent hope of relief. By the sounds we heard there seemed to be some wounded lying unattended. He said it was our duty to attend to them no matter what nationality they were. Eventually he improvised a Red Cross Flag and pinned to it a note saying who we were and the fact that we were unarmed. On pushing this through a window he barely escaped being shot as the Japanese opened fire at the first signs of life. Later we heard a large body assemble round the A.D.S., and some trying to force the doors. So we all came out and surrendered. We were then beaten, securely tied and our Red Cross brassards torn off. We were then brought before a few officers who did not seem to know much English. After interrogation we were again beaten, Captain Barclay

bearing the brunt of it as he did his best to explain our position as Red Cross workers. Another prisoner, a Rajputana Sepoy, joined our party and we were driven up the stream along the valley facing the A.D.S. This place seemed alive with Japanese. I would estimate there was about one battalion of troops here and the majority of those we met, although our hands were fastened, seemed to think that we were playing at running the gauntlet. We then came to an encampment on the slopes of the valley overlooking the A.D.S., and fastened to the trees. The Japanese seemed to have a system of trench latrines for the purpose of accommodation, two men to a trench. These trenches were all around us. Soon we were blindfolded and except for a periodic beating left alone. At about 5 p.m. Private Jones and Driver Mapp were taken away, and later, I estimate at about 10 or 11 p.m. L/Cpl. Linton cut me free from the tree. Apparently the Indian Sepoy had a knife in his trousers pocket with which he freed himself. Then although he was in the centre of an armed camp he crawled around to our trees and freed Captain Barclay, Private Evans and myself. Captain Barclay deciding, I think, to head for Stanley left us and we crawled through the camp heading for the hills and Shaukiwan. We had decided by now that everywhere, except Stanley had capitulated, and we hoped to get to the mainland where we thought we would have a better chance to escape. Only for the help I received from Linton and Evans I would never have managed to get away as I was very exhausted. In fact they also did not feel very fit but they would not leave me.

After about an hours travel we landed on Sir. Cecil's Ride but we were met by rifle fire from ab ut 10 yards distance. We scattered in the dark. I headed up the hill again. I waited to see if I could contact the others but I could hear nothing but the Japanese, so I decided to keep moving, hoping that Linton and Evans were doing the same. The time was about midnight 20/21 December. The next morning I contacted Indian Troops who directed me to Ventris Terrace where a Company Headquarters was. The time was now about 7.30 a.m. 21.12.1941.

I am, Sir.

Your obedient servant.

(Signed) T.R. Cunningham.

Sgt. R.A.M.C. No. 7262319.

(Indorsed on margin)

THIS IS THE EXHIBIT MARKED 'C' REFERRED TO IN THE AFFIDAVIT OF LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CEDRIC OVERTON SHACKLETON SWORN THIS ELEVENTH DAY OF DECEMBER 1945 BEFORE ME,

(SIGNED) A.A.F. HUNT,
Captain Legal Staff.

Aug 1597 A

卷 查

一九四一年／昭和十六年／十二月十八日ヲオキテ、前線補給班勤務員が私、外ニ加ヘラレタ。

恰夜十二月十九日、午前四時頃、夜明方私達ハ一隊、モガ屋
根、上テ換氣器ヲニミケヤクトテ居ル物音ヲ聞、タガ彼等ハ矢
敗、タガ之ニ次、テ銭同カ、爆發、ノツタ後、私達ハセト、ニミズ、
衛生兵達ガ印度人、巡警ヲ伴ヒ、一ツモ皆武程変員傷ミ、退
避所カラムテ来テ降服スルヲ見ルトガ出来タ。是等、衛生兵、
完全ニ衣服ヲ着テ、完全ニ赤十字、腕章ヲ帶ビテ居テニ拘ラタ
日本兵ハ誰モ彼モ殺ミテニマタ。

Q. # 1598

Documentary No. 5287A

Page 1.

C O P Y

Summary of examination of Martin Tso Him Chi (Occupation - Banker of Bank of Communications, Canton, Address - Bank of Communications Hostel, Canton, Daily sworn states, I am 30 years of age, of British Nationality and born at Hong Kong. My permanent home is No. 49 Lyndham Street, 1st floor, Hong Kong. I am at present living at Bank of Communications Hostel, Canton.

I was a member of 5A.A. Bty. H.K.V.D.C., and on night of 17th or 18th, December, 1941, I was stationed with my Bty. at Sai Wan A.A. gun position. At about 2000 hrs. the enemy landed below our position and in a short time we were surrounded and heavily outnumbered. At about 2100 hrs. we surrendered. At that time I was in the "rest" position in a tunnel below the main gun site. We were ordered out from the tunnel and with the others about 25 in all were herded together into one of the magazines. After 2-3 hours during which we were searched, we were ordered to leave the magazine and as each man passed the magazine entrance he was bayoneted. As I passed through the entrance I was bayoneted from the right hand side across my abdomen up to my chest. When I pretended to be dead and lay with others of our battery who had been killed in this way. I saw the bodies of Gnr. J.K. Mok, Gnr. K.K. Poon, Gnr. A. Ho and Gnr. T.H. Lau, and Gnr. H.B. Tsang amongst others who had been bayoneted. Groans were heard by me from many during the night and some of the other fellows must have died from their wounds during the night. After 2 nights and three days, it must have been about 20th December, I left Sai Wan Gun position and although in pain and feeling weak I tried to make my way home to Causeway Bay, but I was forced by Japanese whom I met on the way to do coolie work. After one day of coolie work I made my way to the Catholic Church at Saukiwan where Rev. Fr. Chek and Mrs. Tinson dressed my wounds and looked after me.

(SGD) MARTIN TSO HIM CHI

Sworn before me (Signature R.C. COOPER (rank) Major.

(Description) War Crimes Investigation Team. This 24th day of January, 1946, Hong Kong.

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.

Certified true Copy.

R.C. COOPER..... Lt. Col.....

EXHIBIT NO. 1598A

Martin Tso Him Chi

審問、摘要

職業——廣東 通信銀行行員
住所——廣東 通信銀行 宿舍

宣誓、陳述、私ハ三ノ次ニ英國ノ國籍ヲ有シ
香港ニ生レタ。私ハ本籍地ハ香港「中環」
街「四九番地」一階ニ在リ。私ハ現在 廣東ノ通
信銀行ノ宿舍ニ住ニテ入。

私ハ香港駐我軍隊「エス・エス・シー」ノ第五高射砲
隊員ニアリタ。一九四一年ノ（昭和十六年）十二月十
日ノ夜ニ私ハ「サイゴン」高射砲隊ニ在リ
中隊ハ一諸ニ在リタ。二十時頃敵ハ五高射砲
上陸ニテ間モテク我々ハ包圍ニテ敵ノ左側
ノ二機ヲ受撃シタ。二十時頃敵ハ降伏シタ。

RETURN TO ROOM 361

Doc 5287A

ソノ時、私ハ主砲陣地、下ノ地下道ニ休息姿勢ヲ
トシタタ。吾々ハ地下道ヨリ出ル様ニ命ゼテ、外
看ト全部ニ二十五人バカリガ火薬庫ノ一ツニ集ムニ
タ。身体検査ヲ費サタ。二、三時内、後、吾々ハ
火薬庫ヲ出ル様ニ命ゼテタ。此ニテ各自ガ火薬
庫、入ロヲ通ル時銃劍ヲ刺サタ。

私ガ入ロヲ通ル時、私ハ石腹カウ胞ニカケテ刺サタ。

ソニテ私ハ死ニタ振リタニテ、此、様ニシテ殺セタ

E #1599

Summary of examination of Brother MICHAEL, HOGAN.

duly sworn states:-

I am 59 years of age, of AMERICAN Nationality, and born at

PHILADELPHIA PA., U.S.A.....

My permanent address is CATHOLIC FOREIGN SOCIETY OF AMERICA, HARTISNOLL, N.Y.

I am at present living at HARTISNOLL, STANLEY.

On December 25th, 1941 at 7 a.m. the Japanese came. All of us (about 34 in number) were ordered downstairs. In about an hour's time 6 British officers were brought in. They were captured nearby. I knew some of them: Lt. LAWRENCE was tied most cruelly with a rope around his neck. I was afraid he would be strangled to death at any moment. A Japanese H.P. came and loosened the rope. We were kept sitting out till the afternoon about 3 p.m. The British officers were marched down the road. We were forced to take off our long coats and our hands were tied behind our backs. They marched us down to the main road and lined us up against the hillside. The six British officers were lined up in front of us about 3 feet away. The Japanese Officer phoned up to somebody unknown and after a short conversation, he gave the command for the British Officers to be marched off to the gully which was only a few yards away around the corner. Shortly after, I heard terrible screams of pain, and I saw a British Officer running from the direction from where the screams came, to about 5 yards in front of me. Here was a Japanese soldier guarding us and this Jap. soldier pierced this officer with his bayonet slightly wounding the British who was thus forced to return to where he came from. After a time all the screams and cries ceased and I presumed that all the men had died. After this the Jap. Officer in-charge of us again phoned up somebody and a fairly long argument followed. After this we were all marched off to a building and tied up for three days and three nights.

(Sgd.) Brother MICHAEL HOGAN.

Sworn before me..... T.E. YEOM..... (Capt.)
WAR CRIMES INVESTIGATION TEAM.
Hong Kong.

This.....Thirteenth....day of March1946

Detailed to examine the above by the Commander-in-Chief, Allied Land Forces,
South East Asia.

(Autho rity:- ALFSEA War Crimes Instruction No. 1 - Para. 7)

Certified true copy

(Signed) R.C. COOPER Lt. Col.

no. 1

私は本年五十九歳にして「アメリカ」國籍を有し、北米合衆國に在る。
 密ニア州「デトロイト」市に在る。

本誌は「ニュー・ヨーク」市の「マリノール」の「アメリカ・カンパニー」外國協会の
現在「スマンレー」の「マリノール」傳道館に居住して居る

一九四一年(昭和十六年)十二月二十五日午前七時 日本人のやつ来に、五々
全員(約三十四名)は階下に集まるやうに命令された。約一時間経つた後
の「和りよ」音楽交の聲(こゑ)が響いて来られた。彼等は近「く」で捕はれたのである。

私は彼等の中の或る者を知つて居た。といふ云ふのは彼等はいつも二人
食事をともにするから。その時校舎では後手に縛られて居た。ローレンス

陸軍中尉には残酷にも頸の廻りを縄で縛られ居た。私は何故か何
時絞殺されるかと心配した。一人の日本富商兵かやつて来てその
縄を解いた。我々は午後三時頃まで居残された。「イギリス」
外務大臣は道路を行進させられた。吾等々は長い上衣を

月読^{ハナ}は戦後^{ハナ}に奪^{ハナ}られた。雪^{ハナ}は五^{ハナ}を大^{ハナ}に^{ハナ}生^{ハナ}ませ

山腹に圖して整列させた。その日本將校は誰かに電話を
かけ短い會話の後にはその「和」を將校達に解か
うぼんの教や、
間もなく物は怖

No. 2

5289A

か^いの聲の聞えた方向から五々^{ごご}の約五ヤード程前へ走つて
来るのを見た。二つで五々^{ごご}を監視してゐた一人の日本兵が二の
將校を銃剣で突き、輕傷を負はした。「ヤリス」將校は
己むなく後へ走つて来た方へ戻つて行つた。しばらくして悲鳴や
叫聲は全く止んだので私は全員が死んだのだと思つた。その後
五々^{ごご}を監視して居た。日本將校は亦誰かに電話をかけ、かな
り長い間議論をよ居つた。その後五々^{ごご}は全員、或建築物
の方へ集まされ、そこで三日三晩縛り上げられて居た。